

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT HAS HEARTY SEND-OFF PRESBYTERIAN CH.

Father and Son Banquet Proves
Real Entertaining Affair
On Friday last

Following up the trend of feeling and arrangement over the whole province last week that such period should be "boys week" an unique gathering was held on Friday evening in St. Andrew's church in the shape of a "father and son banquet."

This took somewhat the form of a "chum with son" affair; so much so, in fact, that both man and boy were at times evincing great interest in the wants of each other, while the gastronomical feats of each were wonderful to behold.

Such a glorious, scrumptious, sumptuous, and appetite-teasing spread was provided by the ladies of the church that even after the last effort had been made to "stay with it, boy" or "eat 'er up, dad" had been made, there were piles of goodies still awaiting attack. (It is pleasing to note that these were later sent to a couple of needy families in town.)

Interspersed with a musical programme both the Rev. J. Thompson, the pastor, and Mr. R. H. Watson outlined the boy scout movement idea, and read and described the laws governing the same, and it was plainly shown that the boys are agog with enthusiasm and that everything augurs well for the success of the venture.

The programme was as follows:

- Chorus—O Canada
 - Chorus—By the boys
 - Song—C. Redwell
 - Reading—W. Huntington
 - Song—Hugh Fraser
 - Address—Rev. Thompson and Mr. Watson
 - Song—J. McLeod
 - Chorus—By the boys
 - Reading—J. W. Stuart
 - Song—C. Redwell
 - Song—Hugh Fraser
 - Mr. F. Raymer kindly played the accompaniments.
- Before dispersing a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the ladies who performed the duties of serving the meal, these being Mrs. N. S. Kenny, Mrs. J. B. Thompson and the Misses Spence McFarland and Turner.

FORTUNES ACCRUED TO THE FARMERS OF ALTA. LAST YEAR

Alberta Farm Products, including livestock, brought an enormous sum of \$26,681,455 for the farmers of that province in 1920, according to interesting statistics cited by the provincial treasurer Hon. C. R. Mitchell, in his speech on the budget in the legislature. Dairy products alone brought more than \$34,000,000. Animals sold and sold brought in \$38,000,000. Grain and other products of the land brought in \$134,415,354. The provincial treasurer put the value of existing livestock in Alberta today at the huge total of \$156,177,036. In addition to this golden flood of prosperity from the land, Alberta coal mines brought through their productions the treasurer, almost equalled the total mineral products of British Columbia for the previous year.

COMRADE MADSEN ARGUES WITH GEARS

While engaged at his duties at the creamery on Saturday last A. Madsen had the misfortune to get his right forefinger caught in the gears of a new churn which has just been installed, with the result that the top was taken off that digit. Dr. Middlemass soon put things to rights, however, and despite the pain "Maddy" still sits up to his "three squares a day."

Stan McLuhan, had a visitor at the week end in the person of his brother Lou from Edmonton.

"Dad" Simmerman is in the city this week. Of course, he just had to take in the Spring fair.

HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP NEWMHAM HOLDS CONFIRMATION SERVICE



CAPTAIN C. T. LALLY
Mayor of Wainwright who was presented with the "M. G. and bar" by Bishop Newnham on Saturday last

BUFFALO LUCK CHARM 'IS A REMINDER TO FIGHT FOREST FIRES

A unique souvenir which makes a very striking forest protection appeal has just been issued by the Dominion Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior. It forms part of an exceptionally vigorous and novel campaign inaugurated by the Branch a few years ago with a view to educating the travelling public as to the need for greater care with regard to fire while in the National parks. For three months each summer there is one dread which constantly haunts every superintendent, warden and official in charge of the parks and that is that a fire may break out in some part of the parks and help by favoring circumstances, get beyond control, wiping out miles of forests. The very existence of National parks depends upon forest protection. If the forests are once seriously damaged by fire the beauty of the parks is gone. Investigations carried out by departmental officials over a number of years show that the large majority of fires are man-caused. A half burnt match carelessly dropped, a cigarette stub tossed out of a car window or along the trails, the ashes of an improperly extinguished camp fire, under favorable conditions, are enough to start the mischief. The increasing stream of travel to the park augments this danger. Last season there were over 75,000 visitors to the Banff Park alone, thousands of whom were out along the trails. It is obvious that no warden service however vigilant can protect 10,000 square miles of forest in the parks without the co-operation of the travelling public. The most important part of forest protection work is to keep fires from starting, and this can only be done by educating the tourist to use greater care with regard to fire.

The following were the novitiates at Wainwright—Vera Hodgkiss, Amy Withnell, Lucy Withnell, Sybil McLeod, Phyllis McLeod, Dorothy Primrose, Mary Cardell, Alice Hart, Edith Hart and Claude Dean.

At a similar service at Edmonton on Sunday evening, with the assistance of Rev. E. Maddocks, the bishop confirmed 6 candidates, who were the following: Helen Smith, Margaret Smith, Alice Morrow, Ethel Bullymore, Elsie Hurley and Ed. McCauley.

REPORT OF ASCOT SCHOOL FOR MONTH OF MARCH

Enrollment for month, 11; number of days school was open, 18; percentage of attendance 93.93.

Classification of pupils according to marks:

Grade VII—Lottie Wheaton, Grace V. Wallace, Aileen Amy Alexander.

Grade IV—Mary Aldridge.

Grade IV—Jack McQuaker.

Grade III—Gertrude Ebbert and Margaret McQuaker equal.

Grade II—Robert Alexander.

Grade I, Sr.—Mary Ebbert.

Grade I, Jr.—Mabel Rinas, Annie McQuaker.

M. M. Kain teacher

HEATH HAPPENINGS

Mrs Blackwell is now running the restaurant and cream-buffet station, and we wish her well. Owing to her recent sad bereavement she is deserving of every support.

Who hung on to a bed thrall until he went to sleep and then fell out of bed? Ask Charlie!

Is it true that he had to put a gallon cork under two of the legs to make the bed level?

CANADIAN RED CROSS IN BIG CAMPAIGN

By the end of the present month every settlement and district in the Prov. of Alberta will have been visited by enthusiastic volunteers from the Provincial Headquarters of the Red Cross Society, perfecting the work of organization for the membership enrollment scheduled to take place during the week of June 6th to 11th. Already a complete organization has been set up for this province, under the direction of Brigadier General H. F. McDonald. Local committees have been formed in many districts.

No one in Alberta needs to be told of the work of the Red Cross or of its efficient organization in this Province. The permanent and regular executive organization of the Alberta Red Cross of which R. B. Bennett, K. C. is Chairman and Mrs. C. B. Waagen is Hon. Secretary, will not be in any way disturbed by the Membership Enrollment Campaign. The executive headquarters of the special campaign organization under Brigadier General H. F. McDonald will be located at the offices of the Alberta Division of the Red Cross O'Sullivan Block, Calgary.

We sympathise with Mrs. W. E. Zinkan who has both her little ones down with the mumps.

Governor-General Of Canada To Visit Our Park

Advices were received on Monday by Superintendent A. G. Smith of the Buffalo Park that the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and party will visit here on Monday, April 25th. Their special train is due to arrive at 12:15 p.m. and will leave for the east at 5 p.m.

WEDDING BELLS

On Wednesday afternoon last at 3:30 in Grace Methodist Parsonage the nuptial knot was tied between Edwin John Cotton and Edith Florence Pigeon, both of this town. The groom was supported by Mr. Guy Pigeon brother of the bride, Miss Rose Connelly of Vermilion being bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by Rev. N. F. Priestley.

The happy couple were given a lively time at the depot where they left for the coast on the evening train. Members of the I. O. O. F. and other friends were there with placards, rice, confetti etc. Mr. D. Davidson announced their arrival with a bell and someone discovered a paper in another coach. The doughty scotsman was forthwith commiserated and gave the newly-weds a lively kick "wi' the bag o' wind."

They will take up residence at Rockferry in the Buffalo Park where the groom is a member of the staff.

An item of interest is the announcement that Miss Myrtle Annie Faulkingham and Mr. Joseph Nicholson were united in marriage on March 29th in Toronto. The bridegroom is a brother of Mrs. Arnold Harden, of town.

Just received new selection of smart trimmed hats in fanciful variations. Splendid assortment of various Straw and fabric Combinations in the most wanted spring colorings in the Wright building Third avenue.

Arrangements are now complete for the tractor school to be held at Elder's garage on April 13th. Moving pictures and lecture in the theatre on April 14th.

S. S. 'SHOWER' FOR WAINWRIGHT BRIDE

On Tuesday evening last a pleasant function took place at the Methodist parsonage when at the close of the monthly business meeting of the Sunday school staff a few friends gathered and sprung a surprise shower on Mrs. C. A. Harden. In one of the games the bride and groom were induced to retire to another room and upon their re-entrance were confronted with a pile of kitchen and pantry utensils assembled in and around a decorated dishpan. The party broke up at midnight after enjoying the dainties provided by the hostess Mrs. N. F. Priestley.

THE GRIM REAPER

After a long spell of weakness little Joe McLean of First avenue passed away on Thursday morning last, aged 9 years.

The funeral which was in the hands of the McLeod parlors, took place at the Wainwright cemetery on Saturday, the Rev. Father Lemaire conducting the last sad rites.

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WHAT "SCOUTING" MEANS TO PARENTS!

A safe outlet for boy energy and enthusiasm. Out-of-school education for their boys.

Outdoor interests that make for their boys' health, strength and happiness.

The strengthening of boy character through the Scout Law and practice under such influence the boy's mind is more easily turned to the higher things of life.

WHAT "SCOUTING" MEANS TO THE NATION

The Conservation of boy life. The training of the rising generation in intelligent patriotism and earnest public spirit. A potent force for international peace and goodwill.

SCHOOL FAIR INAUGURATED FOR SCHOOLS OF DISTRICT

A truly representative gathering of school trustees and teachers was held on Saturday last and after the matter had been dealt with very exhaustively it was decided to organise a school district fair along the lines laid down by the provincial government.

School inspector Fuller having been appointed to the chair, and Mr. F. J. Raymer as secretary, the whole scheme was outlined and its benefits explained.

The meeting having then resolved "that Wainwright and district organise for the purpose of holding a school fair open to the district set for the Wainwright Agricultural Society's fair in the fall of 1921," the following officers were appointed:

Pres.—Principal Suckling.

Vice-pres.—J. H. Mills.

Sec.—W. J. Huntington.

Treas.—Miss Howard and S. Lewthwaite.

Wainwright: J. G. Morton, Sydney; F. J. Chynoweth, Trafalgar; D. McDougall, Greenfield; J. Baker, Gerald; G. W. Babb, Plaxtonville; G. M. Sargent, House Lake; Walter Gray, Battle Heights; J. Roberts, Battle Creek; and A. Dreger, Park Road.

Each district entering the school fair should be set at \$15.00.

The work as done in previous years at school fairs held at Viking, Kinsella, Edgerton, Chauvin, etc., was most ably explained by the chairman and it was pointed out that the work covered included vegetables, flowers, household arts, live stock, etc., and that the government provided the judges for the exhibits in like manner to the usual agricultural fairs and also contributed the prize money.

It was arranged that applications for government seeds should be forwarded at the earliest possible moment, and that the secretary should "hurry up" the teachers in this regard.

It was explained that all the work of growing, making or tending exhibits was done by the children at their own home, and that in the case of live stock it was not necessary that they own this but that they must tend and care for it for at least three months before the fair. Before adjourning it was arranged that the president, vice-president and secretary should form the committee to consult with the agricultural society.

It was decided that the fee for each district entering the school fair should be set at \$15.00.

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WOMEN'S STATUS

The second edition of the booklet "Legal Status of Women of Alberta" has just been issued and under the authority of the Attorney-General.

In addition to bringing "The Legal Status of Women of Alberta" up to date including amendments to former statutes and new Acts, legislation on a number of other subjects has been included.

Attention is especially called to the recent amendments to the Criminal Code for the better protection afforded to unhappy and ill-used wives through some of the English laws in force in the Province.

The Department of Extension has a large number of these booklets in stock. A small charge of twenty cents (20c) is made, merely to cover the cost of printing and postage. They may be secured by writing to the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

See Pawling for Town Bonds

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

From a small start of four public health nurses when the work was established in 1918 there were in December last twenty-one public health nurses employed by the provincial department of health in Alberta. Health inspections of schools is being given an outstanding place in the public health nursing service and child welfare stations have been established in each of the districts presided over by a public health nurse.

Join the Community League



Scene from the famous play "Red Room" showing tonight and tomorrow night at the Elite

SATURDAY POST THRILLER IN FILM AT ELITE TO-NIGHT

There is no gainsaying the fact that the latest contract which Bill Bruner has made with the exchanges has placed Wainwright on the same plane as the most popular men in Buckeye Bridge, Mo. He is the travelling representative of the agricultural machinery concern which supplies the farmers of the vicinity with their equipment. He is a "chill fellow, well met" with the entire male population, and a great favorite with the ladies.

Therefore, when he announces that he has purchased a house with the intention of making Buckeye Bridge his permanent residence, and also is bringing his young wife there to make a home for him, the announcement is received with great acclaim by the people of Buckeye Bridge.

In the same community there has recently arrived Arnold Driscoll, who has bought an old abandoned quarry, and which, by modern methods and good business application, he is making a success of. Although Driscoll furnishes employment to many people, and pays the highest of wages, he is decidedly unpopular for the simple reason that he minds his own business and took no one into his confidence.

Unknown to the community, there was another real reason for Arnold Freeman's decision to bring his wife to Buckeye Bridge—revenge. His warped imagination had conceived the thought that by forcing his wife to see Driscoll every day he would cause her great mental anguish, as he had discovered that in years gone by Driscoll and his wife had been sweethearts, but had parted through a quarrel. The true facts of the case are known only to Freeman, his wife and Driscoll.

Not by word or act is the situation made known to the townsfolk until Freeman, by his machinations, stirs up a general feeling that he is being made the pitiable victim of a soulless villain and a shameless woman. Therefore, when Driscoll is found shot dead and Driscoll discovered with a still warm revolver, the entire community become judge and jury, and decides to take the law into its own hands.

Driscoll and Mrs. Freeman are torn from the protection of the sheriff and the law he represents, and are standing at bay before the infuriated mob when a sudden turn of affairs brings the true facts to light, the storm of fury subsides and the shamed people, who but a moment before had been thirsting for blood, disperse as they shudder when they realize that their red foam of fury had almost resulted in a tragedy that would have cast an ineradicable blot upon the escutcheon of the community.

MONTHLY REPORT WAINWRIGHT HIGH SCHOOL FOR MARCH

The following is the monthly examination report for March—

Grade XI.—Phyllis McLeod, 75.0; Oliver Murray, 70.5; Arthur Scofield, 64.8; Marion Kohl, 63.6; Irene Morton, 63.2; Sybil McLeod, 60.1.

Grade X.—

Kenneth Kenny, 73.2; Lorraine Fraser, 70.2; Laura Matthews, 69.3; Pearl Wakefield, 68.6; James Hobkirk, 68.2; Quentin Kint, 54.0.

Grade IX.—

Mary Scofield, 87.8; Willie Watson, 87.7; Carolyn Rosholt, 85.4; Edith Hart, 82.3; Edith Murray, 73.8; Alice Hart, 73.2; Lavina Haase, 71.6; Mattie Howes, 70.9; Alma Miles, 65.6; Alymer, Davis, 46.3.

Grade VIII.—

Dorothy Brown, 80.6; Edith Love, 80.6; Mary Watson, 77.4; Florence Torrey, 75.5; Willda Brine, 73.6; Dorothy Primrose, 73.1; Marcus Stanley, 67.0; Ernest Kenny, 66.2; Mabel Prosser, 65.5; Maud Aykroyd, 62.1; Lewis Compton, 61.5; Gladys Alexander, 58.1; Violet Lake, 56.9; Miles Mabey, 55.8; Jack Cunningham, 46.8.

WHAT "SCOUTING" MEANS TO BOYS

Good comradeship with other boys in out-of-door pursuits and games. Training in resourcefulness, observation and self-reliance. Instruction in handicrafts or hobbies, which may help them to better their way in life.

A chance of being ready, when need arises for any public service that a boy can render.

Mrs. J. C. Shirley, who moved down to Minneapolis last fall arrived back in town yesterday on a visit.

Royal Bank Outlines Standing of Ontario

Ontario has a population larger than that of any other province of the Dominion, and in area is second only to the province of Quebec. In 1911, its population was slightly more than 2,500,000; a more recent estimate indicates an increase of 300,000 persons, making the total at the present time approximately 2,800,000, the rural population being in the minority.

Rich in agricultural resources, the province can boast of possessing one of the most fertile soil districts on the continent. In the region known as the Welland peninsula, grapes, peaches and small fruits of excellent quality are grown in abundance. The industry for preserving these fruits is growing rapidly, and at the present time there are more than seventy factories in operation. In the total acreage of field crops in the province is in the van; in 1911 nine and a half million acres were under cultivation and in 1920 more than fourteen million acres, showing a gratifying increase of approximately four and a half million acres of farm land. In the seven years' period from 1913 to 1919, the total annual value of farm products increased from 169 million dollars to 376 millions; and the estimated value of farm property, implements and live stock amounted to no less than one and three-quarter billion dollars. This increase can be attributed in part to the progressive action of the federal and provincial authorities in providing funds for instruction in the most modern and approved methods of agriculture.

It is in the growth of its manufactures, however, that the province has made the most remarkable progress at the present time. Ontario produces at least half of the manufactures of the whole Dominion. The district between Kingston, at the northern end of Lake Ontario, and Windsor, on the Canadian border opposite Detroit, is dotted with prosperous manufacturing centres too numerous to mention in an article of this length. Only the Eastern Townships area of the province of Quebec can compare with this manufacturing centre of Ontario. The cities are in general of moderate size; living costs are consequently relatively low, labor conditions good; municipal governments are efficient and taxation light; the spirit is progressive and new industries are welcomed and assisted. Power and sites are available. A network of steam and electric railways, and the water transportation system of the

Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River link the area together in one compact whole, and make communication with other points in Canada and the United States quick and economical.

In 1917, the value of manufactured products of the province was one and a half billion dollars. Among the more important are iron and steel products, automobiles, locomotives, woollen goods, leather goods, furniture and pulp and paper. The development of the last named industry has been the outstanding feature of the last decade. As early as the year 1825 paper was manufactured in the province of Ontario. From small beginnings the industry increased until in 1910 the number of establishments was fourteen, and the annual value of the products amounted to about three million dollars. In 1915, there were twenty-four establishments, the value of the products being twelve million dollars. At the present time there are thirty-one establishments, with thirty-nine mills in operation, and the annual value of the production of pulp and paper is no less than forty million dollars. In newspaper alone, half the annual production of the whole of Canada comes from Ontario, the output being approximately half a million tons.

The importance of the development of water power resources in connection with this industrial growth cannot be exaggerated. Electric power from Niagara Falls and other sources of supply for manufacturing and lighting purposes, has been developed to a capacity of about a million horsepower, the undeveloped capacity being estimated at six million horsepower. The Hydro-Electric Power Commission is in charge of all water-power development. At the present time, the Commission, through its various systems, supplies more than two hundred municipalities with power the Niagara system alone supplying at least one hundred and twenty-five towns.

The effect of the war on the commerce of the province is reflected in the figures of its foreign trade. In 1918, the total trade amounted to approximately one billion dollars. The total value of exports in 1919 was \$298,270,478 of imports \$470,650,679. The exports consist largely of agricultural products, including grain, cheese, butter, flour, and apples, and also the products of the forests and mines. Coal and manufactured goods are the chief imports.—Royal Bank of Canada.

War Plans Drafted Seventeen Years Ago

The March number of the Suddeutsche Monatshefte contains an article by Herr Eugen Zimmermann, in which the failure of the "Schlieffen plan" is examined and an attempt is made to settle the question whether its alteration was due to military incompetence or political interference.

The Schlieffen plan was the German war scheme worked out in 1904 by Count von Schlieffen, the soldier-scholar of the German Empire. It was based on the assumption that Germany would be at war with the combination of France, Russia, Great Britain and Belgium, and would be without the help of Italy, and its general outline was for an overwhelming attack in the north, while leaving the south and the Russian front comparatively lightly held.

Original Plan Altered

It was put into operation at the battle of the Marne, and proved for Germany a disastrous failure. It has since transpired that the original plan of Count von Schlieffen was altered, and accusations have been made both against the German general staff and against the German politicians.

Herr Eugen Zimmermann has set himself the task of apportioning the blame. For this purpose he obtained the personal opinions

of Generals Ludendorff, von Freytag-Loringhoven and von Bernhardi, on the one hand, and, on the other, the views of Prince Bulow and Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.

The political and military thinkers of Germany, now busily engaged in dissecting the defeat of their diplomacy and arms, are agreed that the war was lost on the Marne. The view has been frequently expressed that the Schlieffen plan had been watered down by the general staff to suit the exigencies of political events. Since the plan was evolved ten years before the war broke out, it had of necessity to be altered on occasion to suit changing times. In its broad essentials, however, it had remained the same.

Germany's Misfortune

Count Schlieffen, its author, was 71 years old when he completed the original draft. He died in 1912, and would have been 81 if he had lived to see his plan put into execution in the war. Herr Zimmermann observes that it was the great misfortune of the German people that he was not born twenty years later.

The execution of the Schlieffen plan devolved on General von Moltke. Herr Zimmermann gives

some interesting new details, showing that von Moltke knew he was not equal to the task—an opinion shared by many of his highly-placed brother officers.

The Kaiser thought otherwise (Herr Zimmermann observes) and believed that the name of Moltke would have a frightening effect upon the foreign enemies of Germany. Herr Zimmermann absolves the Kaiser of any wantonness in the matter on the ground that the necessary qualities for carrying out so great a plan, or the lack of them, would only become apparent when war came. Von Moltke was ill at the time, and he feared the fate that was to overtake him, two things from which a general in the field should be quite free.

Count Schlieffen's plan had been prepared to meet a combination of France, Belgium and England on the west, with Russia on the east. He had also taken into consideration the probability that Germany could expect no help from Italy. Accordingly he had made the right wing of the German army so strong as to assure the destruction of the French left wing. The Germans must get in behind the main French armies, making victory inevitable. A possible defeat on the German left wing or in the eastern theatre of war was taken into account, and for that reason Schlieffen left his left wing and the forces on the Russian frontier somewhat weak. He set all on a single final blow in the north, disregarding the chances of partial successes in the south and on the Russian frontier.

Ludendorff's Opinion

The letter of General Ludendorff, which Herr Zimmermann gives in full, shows that von Moltke had taken troops from the right wing and had placed them on the left. Ludendorff, however, says:

"I still do not believe that the right wing was ever weaker than Count Schlieffen had intended it to be. We had a strong increase in reserve formations, and also the XX and XXI Army Corps and the III Bavarian Corps. But the proportion was altered to the disadvantage of the right wing. That is true. I expressed my concern about this to Moltke on a general staff ride."

"If we compare the events and times of 1914 we find that the army corps which were left in Alsace could easily have been brought up to the right wing in good time. Only the power of leadership was necessary. But the O. H. L. (War Council) of 1914 was wanting in this quality."

"It was the same in Lorraine. There, too, a brilliant victory should have been gained, and everywhere the troops arrived in time, but the leadership was wanting. The left wing in Schlieffen's plan was very, very weak, and an enemy attack could too easily have been successful. Then our troops would have been rolled up like the Bolshevik army from Warsaw (1920)."

"There is a tendency for people to lose themselves in theories and forget that in the decisive moment the power of leadership is everything. Von Moltke's fault lay in the lack of this power, not in any alteration of the plan."

"Von Moltke's advance was also right in making it the troops went farther to the north or northwest."

General Ludendorff then goes into the details of the mistake made both by Schlieffen and by von Moltke in holding too firmly to Diedenhofen (Thionville). He thinks that if they had gone westward from Thionville and had broken clear of it, the right wing could have been brought on as far as required. He adds that all would have been well if von Moltke had not sent the Garde Reserve Corps and XI Army Corps to East Prussia. "If he had wanted to send troops there he should have taken the corps of the left wing. Leadership again!"

Blames Von Moltke

General von Bernhardi in his observations, openly states his suspicion that the Schlieffen plan was altered to suit the political views of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Prince Bulow's letter to Herr Zimmermann is a disclaimer. He says:

"I never interfered in any military details, and Count Schlieffen

never attempted any influence on my conduct of affairs of state. He never recommended a preventive war to me, and he never tried to impel me towards war. The aim of my policy was known to him. It was to avoid war till we should be so strong economically and at sea that our enemy would recoil from the risk of attack and would recognize us as equals in the further opening up and development of the earth."

Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg answered Herr Zimmermann's question as follows:

"The question of an alteration of the Schlieffen plan was never raised between me and the general staff during my period as chancellor. Whether and on what grounds such alteration was made is wholly beyond my knowledge."

The observation of General von Bernhardi are wholly erroneous. The artificiality of his conclusions will not have escaped you. In actual fact they are entirely without foundation."

Herr Zimmermann comes to the conclusion that the Schlieffen plan was intentionally altered, but with good reason. He thinks that the scheme evolved by General von Moltke on the basis of the plan was sufficient to destroy the French army if he had stuck to it. But von Moltke abandoned Schlieffen's principles during the war and riddled his own plan with alterations. That was the cause of the failure in the west. He absolves the general staff from responsibility for this, and finds that the political heads attempted no direct influence on the plan.

European Relief is Under Single Control

League of Red Cross Societies Directs Work

The co-ordination of the numerous agencies, whether national Red Cross Societies or other voluntary organizations at present engaged in arresting disease and relieving distress throughout the war-stricken areas of Europe, has recently been the subject of discussion among many of the prominent interests concerned. It is realized that an assortment of detached and sectional enterprises, in many cases insufficiently equipped, is not productive of results that bear a convincing proportion to the money and energy expended. Some form of international leadership and control can alone prevent duplication of effort, with its consequent waste of funds; and it is earnestly desired to establish the principle of the single front and the unified high command.

The problem of these war-worn areas, whether it be disease or distress, whether involving adults or children, is essentially one; and there is urgent need of a single international authority, of a kind that has been lacking until now, to keep the field of operations and the activities of the existing relief agencies under review; to exercise a general and effective control; to collate information; to regulate spheres of action; to organize necessary supplies; and, not least, to be in a position to advise that any funds subscribed or allocated for various purposes shall bear some proportion to the widely diversified need.

An international authority of the kind required, working through its member societies, and capable of compassing such weighty responsibility, is found—and, short of the League of Nations itself, found only—in the League of Red Cross Societies; headquarters at Geneva. This co-ordination of relief was, indeed, one of the primary purposes for which the League was founded; and Mr. A. J. Balfour writing, last March, as Chairman of the Council of the League of Nations, after summarizing the whole situation, expressed the view that "no organization less powerful than the League of Red Cross Societies seems adequate to cope with it."

The League of Red Cross Societies has accepted the responsibility, and the whole strength of the organization will be devoted to the successful fulfilment of its duty.

Moreover, the League is in a position to meet the cost of headquarters administration and of its investigators in the field without any deduction from funds subscribed for relief. Therefore, the services of the League will be given free; any funds entrusted to it will be devoted to their full value of 100 per cent. to the actual work of relief, and no charge for the service of investigation and co-ordination will be made against the funds of any other society or organization working under agreement with the League.

It is hoped and believed that this impending consolidation of forces, under well-informed and comprehensive leadership, may help to inspire the public with renewed confidence, and be productive of a full measure of urgently needed voluntary help.

The national Red Cross Societies of the following countries have given their cordial endorsement of the proposed scheme:

Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chili, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden and the United States. And a number of Relief Agencies have already signified their assent, among others:

Imperial War Relief Fund;
Serbian Child Welfare Association of America;
British Committee of the Russian Red Cross Fund in Great Britain;
Lady Muriel Paget's Missions to Eastern Europe;
Polish Red Cross Society in Great Britain;
The Belgian Sub-Committee for Relief for Refugees of the Crimea.

It is confidently expected that other Red Cross Societies and voluntary organizations will fall into line, the moment it is generally understood that this well-considered plan of closer co-operation is on foot.

The League of Red Cross Societies will be glad to answer any enquiries and will welcome any requests to make investigations, either through its members, the national Red Cross Societies, or by direct communication with its headquarters at Geneva.

So far as the British Empire is concerned, the Imperial War Relief Fund is the League's accredited agent for obtaining the necessary financial support. There is ground for hoping that the relief movement will gain a new power under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies; and it is earnestly hoped that the appeal of this fund—the first attempt that has been made to band together the far-flung British race in the cause of humanity, will meet with an immediate response.

DAVID HENDERSON,

Director-General,
Leagues of Red Cross Societies.

Markets are Needed for Canadian Goods

Increasing difficulty is being found in obtaining markets abroad for some of the more important Canadian products. Inquiries for fish, lumber, pulp and paper, for example, have become less active. The countries to which a large proportion of Canadian fish is usually sold are unable, on account of prevailing financial conditions, to buy in a normal way. As a result the Atlantic fishermen are outfitting on a smaller scale than in former years. The trend of prices for pulp, plywood and printing paper, and for the securities issued by the companies engaged in these industries, clearly indicates that the consumptive capacity of their foreign markets is being overtaken by the increasing production both in this country and abroad. These conditions portend further price recessions, but there is no reason for anticipating changes of a disturbing character in the pulp and paper industry, since Canada possesses the essential raw materials and the natural facilities to enable her to meet any competition that may develop. The export demand for lumber, however, is far from being normal, and many offers are on the basis of price below the actual cost of production.

The market abroad for Canadian meats is indifferent, but in the case of other animal products, as, for example, butter and cheese, the volume of exports has been well maintained, and with feed available at much lower prices, increased supplies of these products are likely to be available for export. Labor for this class of industry is becoming more plentiful, and one dairying centre in Saskatchewan reports an abundance of men available at \$25 a month, as compared with a scarcity at \$75 a year ago. Although this condition is purely local, it indicates the character of the changes taking place.

The most striking feature of the export trade in agricultural products is the increase in the volume of wheat exports, which during the calendar year 1920 amounted to 123,000,000 bushels valued at \$312,000,000, as compared with 68,000,000 bushels valued at \$156,000,000 during 1919. In contrast with this increase, the exports of wheat flour dropped from 10,064,337 barrels in 1919 to 4,730,037 barrels in 1920. In the destination of our exports of wheat it will be noted that the United States is steadily increasing her purchases

of Canadian wheat, a factor which no doubt materially assists the millers of that country in competing in foreign markets with Canadian flour mills. At the same time Great Britain's purchases show a decided decline. The abnormal amount of wheat exported to countries other than Great Britain and the United States is accounted for by the large purchases made by European countries; for example, during the eight months ending November, 1920, while Great Britain bought 13,000,000 bushels, and the United States 19,000,000 bushels, Italy purchased from Canada 12,000,000, Belgium 9,500,000, and the Netherlands 5,000,000 bushels. It will also be noted that the fluctuation in the gross value of the wheat exported does not necessarily tally with the fluctuation in its physical volume; thus, the exports of wheat during the fiscal year 1917-18 brought in a much greater monetary return than those of the previous fiscal year, although the latter were actually larger in volume.—Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Union Jack Trampled On

A Union Jack, flying from the Stars and Stripes from the window of the Clarendon Street home of Dr. Maynard Ladd, formerly a major in the American Red Cross, was torn down and trampled in the streets of Boston by some men who had been watching a parade in honor of Lord Mayor O'Callaghan of Cork.

Lockout in Holland

In consequence of the strike recently proclaimed by the clothing workers, the Dutch Federation of Employers' Association has ordered a complete lockout of the entire ready-made clothing industry, according to a Rotterdam dispatch to the London Times. About 2,000 employees and 12,000 employees are affected.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Anticipates Peace

Cecil Harmsworth, speaking in behalf of the Government in the House of Commons, said he hoped that from the Russian trade agreement would emerge a peace treaty without prolonged delay. The statement confirming similar intimations from the Prime Minister is taken to mean an immediate prospect of beneficial trade transactions resulting from the agreement.

Held for Gen. Thetis

William Hoffman, alias Hoffman Williams, wanted in Toronto on a charge of stealing diamonds worth \$5,000, has been arrested in Vancouver. Hoffman will be held at police headquarters until the arrival of a Toronto official to take him back to stand trial.

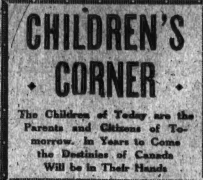
Bishop Farthing says Extravagant Girls are Keeping Men Single

Montreal, March 28.—"Our young women are spending, as much today on personal dress and decorations as their grandmothers spent on the household, and their demands are becoming so great that young men are unable to contemplate marriage. The rate of living is high, not only reason of prices, but because the standard of living has gone up so that there is nothing left for the works of charity and helping the poor or for the spread of Christ's kingdom," said Bishop Farthing in his Easter message Sunday morning in Christ Church Cathedral.

"The world is facing what I feel is one of the gravest crisis, one far more perplexing than that we faced six years ago. Unless the world accepts and puts into action the principles of Christ, there will be great changes. If the people of Christ will today heed His call and give themselves to doing His will and fulfilling His purpose, then the world will be saved by the gradual changing of men's minds and a brighter day will be ushered in by evolution and not by revolution."

Then the Fun Began





My Dear Boys and Girls:

As I write this letter it is the first day of spring and we all feel very happy to realize that soon winter will be gone and summer with us once more. I can imagine how pleased all the boys and girls feel who go to school at the thought of being able to play out of doors again in the warm sunshine instead of being cooped inside four walls. I hope you all get out just as much as you can in the warm weather, because boys and girls as well as storing up their minds with knowledge for future years need to store up energy and health for the days when they are grown up and when of necessity they may have to spend a good deal of time inside. Now is the time to get all the oxygen possible into your lungs and your blood so that you may grow into strong, vigorous men and women, able to play whatever part you may take in life, well.

I do not think the world needs anything more than men and women of strong principle, kind hearts and keen brains who are able to see and have the power to do what is right at all costs, and such men and women are handicapped if they have not strong bodies as well as bright minds. The two go hand in hand, and while many clever people have had delicate bodies, yet it seems to me that the world did not get all it might have got from them, in addition, they had health and strength.

So remember that even when you play if you play fair and square and play games that give you exercise and strengthen your muscles you are doing something to make yourself better citizens of your country in the years that are to come.

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REGINA

me the birthday dates. I am looking for them each day and add them to my list as they come in.

With much love,

Affectionately,

AUNT BETTY.

903 McCallum-Hill Bldg., Regina

THE KING OF THE GOLDEN RIVER

"That's right," said the dwarf, stretching out first his legs and then his arms, and then shaking his head up and down and as far round as it would go for five minutes, without stopping, apparently with the view of ascertaining if he were quite correctly put together, while Gluck stood contemplating him in speechless amazement.

He was dressed in a slashed doublet of spun gold, so fine in its texture that the colors gleamed over it as if on a surface of mother of pearl; and over this brilliant doublet his hair and beard fell half way to the ground in waving curls.

The dwarf turned his small, sharp eyes on Gluck and stared at him deliberately for a minute or two. This gave time for Gluck to collect his thoughts a little and seeing no great reason to view his visitor with dread, he ventured on a question.

"Pray sir," said Gluck, "were you my mug?"

On which the little man turned sharply around, went straight up to Gluck and drew himself up to his full height.

"I am the King of what you mortals call the Golden River. The shape you saw me in was owing to the malice of a stronger king, from whose enchantment you have freed me. What I have seen of you and your conduct to your wicked brothers renders me willing to serve you; therefore attend to what I tell you. Whoever shall climb to the top of that mountain from which you see the Golden River issue, and shall cast into the stream at its source three drops of holy water for him, and for him only, the river shall turn to gold. But no one failing in his first attempt to succeed in a second attempt; and if anyone shall cast unholy water into the river it will overwhelm him, and he will become a black stone."

"Oh!" cried poor Gluck, running to look up the chimney after him. "Oh dear, dear me! My mug! my mug! my mug!" (Continued)

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PEOPLE, BOOKS AND THINGS

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE OF MATTERS—TREATED IN LIGHTER VEIN

A few weeks ago I was in the King Edward Hotel in Toronto and learning that the Canadian Club were giving a luncheon at which an address was to be made by Sir George Foster, on the League of Nations, I attempted to secure a ticket. Sir George is always a drawing card and there wasn't an available seat. I was not to be beaten, however, and very boldly went up to the hall in the hotel where the luncheon was to be held and asked for the secretary, hoping to be able to squeeze in somehow.

To my surprise the secretary turned out to be an old acquaintance in the person of Dr. D. J. Goggin who, in the old days, had been a sojourner in Regina. Dr. Goggin in the early 'nineties was superintendent of education for the old Territorial Government, and under the Haultain administration laid the foundations of the present educational system which prevails in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. He was a man of learning and executive ability and many of our present day western professional men who use the teaching profession as a stepping stone to law, medicine, and the church, attended Normal School in Regina, under Dr. Goggin, and carried away with them from the class many a lesson that served them well in after life.

I remember well on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria a splendid speech that was made by Dr. Goggin. Nicholas Flood Davin, the brilliant Irishman, who represented the great constituency of Western Assiniboia, in the Commons was not available. He had gone to Boston as the guest of honor of the British Society of that city to respond to the toast of the Colonies and the Empire, at a great banquet there. There was no orator available in Regina for the occasion, but someone suggested Dr. Goggin. A platform was raised on the old market square between Hamilton and Rose streets, where the city hall now stands, and Dr. Goggin mounted upon it, gave an eloquent expression of the loyalty and patriotism of the British. It was a hot day in June and the sun beat remorselessly down on the

heads of the crowd who gathered there, but they listened with attention to the speaker, and applauded him to the echo. Rudyard Kipling at that time was but little known, but Dr. Goggin had in his possession a copy of Kipling's English Flag, and he recited portions of it with fine effect. There was a tumult of applause when he gave the lines:

"Never, the lotus closes:
Never the wild flowers wake
But a soul goes out on the east wind,
That died for England's sake."

However I have got away from the subject of Sir George Foster and the League of Nations. Sir George is a very wonderful old gentleman, only he doesn't look old, nor is there the least sign of him going to the discard for many a long year yet. He is seventy-four years of age but he is still long and strong and lean and active. Some twenty years or so ago when he was a very redoubtable figure in Canadian parliamentary life, he was a bitter fighter, a keen and logical debater and a "master of flouts and jeers." Of late years, however, he has mellowed somewhat and can see merit in even those who disagree with him. He was married a few months ago to a beautiful and accomplished lady and he still wears very gallantly a little of the festive air of the bridegroom, a little subdued, of course, if one can speak of anything in connection with Sir George Foster as being subdued, but it's there all right. Most bridegrooms of seventy-four might appear a little grotesque, but not so in the case of this perennial and remarkable gentleman.

I would not call him exactly an orator. He does not have the fine fervor or the poetic frenzy of the men who carry multitudes off their feet, but he is a lucid, convincing and logical speaker with no unnecessary verbiage and his language is illuminating and well chosen. He has a fine presence that adds to the convincing nature of his speech.

He had been to Geneva as one of the Canadian representatives to the Assembly of the League of Nations and his presentation of the facts in connection with the deliberations of that body were lucid and interesting. He explained at considerable length the constitution of the League, its assembly which the representatives from the various countries interested corresponded to a legislative body in a democratic country; its supreme council corresponds to a responsible administration; and steps were now being taken to form a judiciary to interpret and give effect to its mandates. He gave an interesting account of some of the work that had been done and gave it

as his opinion that no important nation could afford to remain outside it. If I remember correctly he did not refer to the United States by name, but he intimated that before very long that country would have to join the League of Nations in order to avoid the somewhat dangerous position so aptly described by a British statesman a quarter of a century ago as "splendid isolation."

Sir George Foster was accompanied to the Geneva assembly by the Hon. Newton Wesley Rowell, who was also present at the luncheon in question. Mr. Rowell did not add anything to Sir George Foster's remarks but the classical features and beautiful moustache of the best favored and reputedly the most moral legislator in Canada, added considerably to the appearance of the luncheon table. It is certain that these two gentlemen were quite competent to uphold the dignity of Canada at any assembly or convention in the world.

Some time ago in this column I referred to Frank Norris, the American author who wrote the famous California story of the "Octopus," who died some years ago just at the time when he gave promise of being the long looked for Messiah of American literature. During a recent visit to the east I met a gentleman who had been Mr. Norris' brother-in-law and he gave me some very interesting details of his life. This gentleman, Thompson by name, told me that he had lived with Frank Norris on a great wheat ranch in the San Jacinto valley of California, when he was imbibing the local color and writing the descriptions which were incorporated in his great novel of California life.

Poor Norris was cut down in the pride of his days by an attack of pneumonia. Mrs. Norris subsequently married his brother and has won considerable distinction for herself as a novelist under the name of Kathleen Norris.

Mr. Thompson agreed with me that despite the wonderful success of the "Octopus," Frank Norris' best work was contained in a little volume called "McTeague," a story of San Francisco life, tremendous in its realism and intensity.

There are few things that deserve greater attention than the preservation of the wild game, native to the prairie region. The practical extinction of the buffalo was one of the crimes of history. These shaggy native cattle of the prairie, within the memory of living people, roamed the plains in countless thousands, but they disappeared in practically a decade owing to wasteful and unparallelled butchery. Had it not been for the foresight of some Canadian Government officials about twelve years ago all that would have been left of the great herds would now be a few mangy specimens kept for show purposes in parks and zoological gardens.

When the Yellowstone Park was set aside for the benefit of

the American nation it seemed with game and efforts were made to make it a sanctuary for the wild life of the country; buffaloes were there by the thousands; great herds of elk browsed on the hill-tides; and the prong horned antelope, the most beautiful of all American game animals, fitted away into the haze like spirits of the country.

Attempts were made to protect the game within the confines of the Yellowstone Park without much success. As buffalo became more scarce and high prices were paid for heads and hides regularly organized gangs of poachers invaded the sanctuary, and the buffalo soon became a thing of the past. While the extinction of the buffalo was still going on an attempt was made to cope with the situation by placing the park under military control and patrols of soldiers, assisted by scouts with local knowledge, endeavored to stop the vandalism that was going on. By some extraordinary oversight, however, the hands of the military authorities were tied. If a poacher was actually caught red-handed all that could be done to him was to escort him outside the boundaries of the park, where he was turned loose. No further penalty was provided and all that the offender had to do was to enter the park by some other route and resume his depredations. As a consequence the buffalo were soon exterminated and the elk and antelope of the same region are following them into the limbo of oblivion.

It is only a few years ago since these plains of Western Canada gave harborage to thousands of antelope. As recently as the winter of 1906-1907 the passengers on the trans-continental express who looked out from their windows when passing through the district between Swift Current and Medicine Hat saw hundreds of prong horns contentedly grazing alongside of the track; the hard weather of the winter had driven them in from the Saskatchewan and drifting before the northerly gales, they were stopped by the railway fences and they remained there most of the winter.

In 1904 I, myself, killed a couple of bucks out of a herd of some four hundred which remained for a long time in the Little Arm Valley in the vicinity of Craik.

If a concerted effort had been made at that time by the federal authorities in collaboration with the provincial government, a great many of the beautiful animals might have been preserved but nothing was done to speak about, and at this stage only a few individuals were left. It is true that some antelope have been penned up along with the buffalo in the National Park at Wainwright, but that region was not an antelope country. They are typical of the open plains and they are not increasing very rapidly. It seems to me that the federal

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authorities should establish a park in the prairie region of Saskatchewan where the antelope still remaining in the country might be looked after and given an opportunity to perpetuate their species. When the fences were put up on the big Wallace-Ross ranch at Altawan some antelope were fenced in and Mr. Wallace, like the good sportsman that he is, has done everything possible to protect them. Some small bunches are also reported from the broken country along the Saskatchewan river north and west of Swift Current and a stray member of the species in its native state may still be found in the bad lands east of Wood Mountain. Unless something is done it will only be a matter of a very few years until there is not an antelope left in the country.

There is a large tract of rough, unbroken country that is only fit for stock grazing in the "bad lands" in the Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain regions. Surely it would not be too much to expect the Dominion Government to set aside a portion of this region and enclose it as an antelope park; provision, of course, would also have to be made for the care of the animals, but it would not be an expensive undertaking. Representations along these lines by the provincial authorities would have considerable weight. Something should be done this year or next year; if it is delayed longer it will be too late. Already reports have been coming in of the killing of some of the stray members of this beautiful species which recently appeared near some of the farms near Swift Current.

The success of the federal authorities in handling the buffalo at the Wainwright Park in Alberta ought to encourage them to do something for the antelope. Some fifteen years ago an American rancher had a herd which he ranged in the Flat Head region of Montana. He made a very good thing out of them by bringing in wealthy sportsmen in the season and for a price allowing them to kill a bull or so. He got old and tired of his occupation or something and offered his herd at a very reasonable price, first to the federal government and afterwards to the state of Montana. The American authorities would have none of them, and the matter was brought to the attention of the Canadian Minister of the Interior by Howard Douglas, who was then Superintendent of the Banff National Park. An appropriation was made and Mr. Douglas, with the money in his hand, went down to Montana and bought out the last herd of wild buffalo on the American continent. A grand round-up was undertaken; the shaggy animals were corralled, loaded on stock cars and taken to Alberta, where an immense park of characteristic buffalo land was provided for them.

Never did the Government of Canada make a better investment, apart altogether from the sentimental aspect. Under careful management the herd has increased amazingly; until now several thousand head will be confined within the fences of the Wainwright Park and are increasing year by year. It will only be a short time until there are more animals there than there is accommodation for and I understand that the Government are formulating a plan whereby some of the surplus buffalo may be turned over to some of the big ranchers in Alberta, who have suitable pasturage for them. There is no doubt that the action of the Canadian Government in this respect has resulted in the preservation of these shaggy natives of the prairie, who a few years ago seemed doomed to an extinction as complete as that of the Dodo.

JERRY ON THE JOB—"That Irish Jimmy"





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month.

At Healy on the Second Sun-

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Service on Sunday at Wainwright

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Rev. H. Wilson, vicar

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Third after Easter

10:30 a.m.—Matins and Holy

Communion.

11:30 a.m.—Sunday School

7:30 p.m.—Evensong.

ST. PATRICK'S HEATH

Third after Easter

3 p.m.—Evensong.

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Sunday school at 12:15

Sunday Evening at 7:30

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WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA, APRIL 14th, 1921

THE BRITISH EMBARGO ON CANADIAN CATTLE

During the past few months no question of domestic or foreign

politics has aroused keener controversy than the problem of what

is known as the embargo on Canadian cattle.

Just let me give your readers an idea of its position and its history

—In the year 1896, largely as the result of Irish influence in the

British House of Commons an Act was passed imposing a strict

embargo on Canadian cattle and—again largely as the result of Irish

votes at Westminster—it has been kept on the statute books ever

since.

At the present moment two strong forces are operating in favor of

its removal—one is Canadian opinion; the other is British labor.

Canada naturally wants the embargo to be removed as she sees no

good reason why Britain should discriminate against her on such an

important matter. She has many more of stores to export and the

British markets have been closed to her for some twenty-five years.

Her desire to extend her export trade has impelled her statesmen to

argue in favor of the removal of this embargo, and as she is the

nearest and one of the most loyal Dominions she cannot understand

Britain's refusal to comply with her wishes. Her views are supported

strongly by the British labor party. This party, of course, is eager to

seize upon anything which is likely to give it an opportunity of scoring

a political victory at the government's expense, and the embargo

question suits its purpose excellently. By some strange process of

reasoning, the labor party has arrived at the conclusion that if the

importation of Canadian "Stores" into Britain were allowed, the

price of meat would fall immediately by something like twelve or

fifteen cents per pound. That is, of course, untrue and vicious reason-

ing, but the propaganda department of labor is thorough in its

methods and the cry of "cheap meat" has become most popular.

Some short time ago a test case arose. Sir Arthur Griffith Boscawen

was appointed minister of agriculture, and this necessitated a by-

election. This by-election was fought virtually on the issue of the

Canadian cattle embargo and saw Sir Arthur defeated by Mr. Wilson,

the labor candidate; despite the fact that at the previous general

election he had beaten his labor opponents by over 3,000 majority.

The new minister had refused to promise that the embargo would be

removed and this refusal led to his defeat. The labor party worked

the cheap meat argument for all it was worth.

The next was the entry of Lord Beaverbrook, who criticised the

government unmercifully. The result was that a Cabinet Minister

lost a seat, Coalition registered another reverse, and the opponents

of the embargo were stimulated to fresh and redoubled efforts to-

wards its removal. As a later date a meeting at the Guildhall carried

a resolution for the removal of the embargo by 72 votes to 44, de-

spite the weighty arguments of Sir Everard Nugent and other in-

fluential men. Consequently it seems possible that Great Britain

will finally open her ports once more to Canadian cattle.

Now, though it is not generally shown, the chief sufferers in such

a case will be the Irish farmers. The removal of the embargo would

be a calamity to the cattle rearing industry of Ireland.

It is bound to destroy the confidence which the Irish farmers and

breeders have gained during the past quarter of a century and which

has enabled them to improve the quality of the cattle for milk and

beef to such an extent. It would lead to decrease in the number of

cattle available for the home food supply and would do much

greivous injury to pedigree breeders of stock throughout the whole

United Kingdom. In addition, of course, it would greatly increase the

risk of "foot and mouth disease" from which that country has been

remarkably free. To sum up—"The removal of the embargo would

smash the Irish cattle trade, and that (in a nutshell) is the outstand-

ing fact of the whole situation.

What is Ireland's position now? Up to 1918 there were some 80

representatives of southern and western Ireland in the House of

Commons. So long as they were there no government dared even to

contemplate such a step as the removal of the embargo, but now, on

account of the Sinn Fein boycott of the House, there are only about

half-a-dozen Irish members in attendance at Westminster—very ex-

cellent men as individuals but they exert no real force in the voting

lobbies. Ireland today has nobody to fight her farmers' case in par-

liament, and the odds are that in view of the experience of the trend

of bye-election results, the government will smile on the advocates

of Canadian cattle and remove the embargo from the statute books.

The insanity of the Sinn Fein never thought of that danger when

deciding to boycott the House of Commons, but such are the facts

and such they will remain until Irishmen take the only sensible step

—or the embargo is removed.

There is a way out of the difficulty. Everyone, both in Great

Britain and Ireland is tired of Sinn Fein and its bochevism and

with the possible exception of a few irreconcilables, is anxious for a

political settlement in Ireland. If the Sinn Fein wants such a

settlement it could be obtained tomorrow. Is it not likely

that the British premier would be willing to put on a perpetual em-

bargo on Canadian (or, for that matter, any other) cattle for the

sake of Irish peace? At any rate, it is possible: if the Irish farmers

are sensible or even alive to their own interests they will make every

possible effort to secure such an invaluable safeguard to their

livelihood.

St. Thomas' Vicarage

April 4th, 1921.

HENRY WILSON

In view of the fact that the Governor-General of Canada is coming on a visit to the Buffalo Park on Monday, April 25th, His Highness with the Duchess of Devonshire will be in town practically the whole afternoon of that day, and no doubt the townspeople will desire to mark this visit of the king's representative to our midst. Such suggestions as a musical welcome by the school children and a parade of the cadet corps can possibly be worked out.

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Local Agents—Wainwright Pharmacy.

An act at present before the

legislature will place garage men

with repair bills in the same

place as livery men in regard to

liens for feeding and stabling.

When this law comes into force

garage owners will be able to

collect accounts with less expense.

THE MODEL

MEAT MARKET

BEEF

PORK

MUTTON

PRIME, YOUNG, TENDER

PALATABLE

Full Line of

Cooked Meat

OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT!

J. W. Stuart, Prop

PHONE 33

THE

Royal George Hotel

When in Edmonton Stop at

THE ROYAL GEORGE

OUR RATES ARE VERY

REASONABLE

OUR SERVICE IS

THE BEST

Royal George Hotel

Jason Graham, Manager

When you buy a diamond

you exercise care in selecting one of high

quality and value, because once diamonds

have flaws and blemishes.

Education is more valuable than di-

monds. Use the same judgment in buying

in buying a diamond. Consult them all

and satisfy yourself that the value and

quality of Garbutt Business College train-

ing is not equalled in any other institu-

tion.

Ask us for information about our

courses in shorthand, bookkeeping,

accounting, teacher training and clerical

work.

GARBUTT

BUSINESS COLLEGE

529, Eighth Ave. W., Calgary.

DO YOU

REQUIRE

Hay

See ---

Herb. Smith

Town

134c

STAR WANT ADS. PAY

Classified Ads.

\$25 REWARD will be paid

by the Vermilion Livestock

Protective Association to the

first person giving information

to the conviction of any person

or persons stealing

horses or cattle belonging to

any member of the association.

G. W. Robinson, Secretary, 114

FOR SALE—R. U. thinking of

buying a Feed-Chopping or a

Wood-Sawing outfit this fall?

We have a

Clearing Sale of Men's Suits

OUR STOCK OF 80 SUITS MUST GO
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SHOES

312 Suits in Fine English Wool Cloths; colors: Greys, Blues, and Browns; finest of tailoring and best of linings; latest of styles; peak prices \$70 to \$90; present market prices \$30 to \$60; We are offering choice of these at **\$42.50**

315 Suits; big range of Cloths, Colors and Styles; peak prices \$50 to \$65; present market prices \$40 to \$45; We are offering your choice of these at **\$32.50**

10 Suits, made of High-Class Materials and Good Workmanship; peak prices \$40 to \$48; present market prices \$30 to \$35; We are offering choice of these at **\$26.50**

2 only Boys' Suits; sizes 28 and 29; to clear at **\$5.75**

Men's Tweed Raincoats; regular \$23; to clear at **\$16.25**

regular \$30; to clear at **\$21.50**

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—GRASP IT!

ZINKAN AND CO.
Second Ave. Wainwright

PREPARE FOR SPRING

We have just opened up
a large selection of

New Wallpaper

Pictures and Photographs Framed

J. C. McLEOD

FURNITURE, AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
SECOND AVE. WAINWRIGHT

THE BUFFALO DRAY

Teaming and Draying of All Kinds

GARDENS PLOWED and HARROWED

First Come First Served

Phone 57

W. O. BLINN, Prop.

PALACE BILLIARD HALL & BARBER SHOP

J. TELFORD

J. DRYANT

TWO SHOPS

MAIN ST. & SECOND AVE.

A SURE THING!

The one Sure Thing to make a Steady Income from is the DAIRY COW. Hall and Frost do not spell Failure with Cows; indeed the Cows mean a cheque every time you go to town.

The Best Place to Sell Your Cream is at the Local Creamery. We are now paying the following prices—

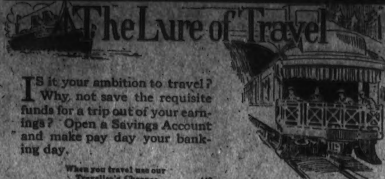
Per lb butterfat.
SPECIAL 45¢
No. 1 42¢
No. 2 38¢

EXPRESS PREPAID

WAINWRIGHT CREAMERY Co.
H. L. HOEGH Manager

STOP! SLEEP! EAT!
AT THE
SPRINGER HOUSE
WHILE IN EDMONTON
A HOME-LIKE HOTEL
FOR YOUR MOTHER
WIFE & SISTER

ADVERTISE---It Pays!



UNION BANK OF CANADA

Wainwright Branch, G. C. Siddall, Manager

BROODING AND FEEDING THE BABY CHICKS

The brooding and feeding of baby chickens, whether this is by hen or by artificial method, is the crucial part of raising poultry. It is impossible to over-estimate a growing chicken, once the feather stage is reached. The more good food they can be induced to eat, the better the growth, and the better the growth the earlier maturity and egg yield. If the chicks are to be brooded by the natural method they should be allowed to remain in the setting nest with the hen until they are lively and seem inclined to get out themselves.

The hen should then be treated with a little blue (mercuric) ointment smeared on the feathers of the abdomen and under the wings. It is advisable to use ointment at this stage; powder is likely to get in the little chicks' eyes.

An A-shaped coop with removable bottom is to be recommended on account of its simplicity and cheap construction. It should be used with the bottom in place and slightly raised from the ground in the early spring months.

When the weather becomes warmer and the ground thawed out, they are better used without bottoms, but the coop must be moved to fresh ground daily.

The most successful and economical artificial system of brooding is the colony stove.

It can be quickly set up in a colony house or an idle pen of the laying house. A space 10 ft. by 12 ft. will be found most suitable and will accommodate any number of chicks desired up to 500.

In April and early May, artificial heat will probably be required for 3 or 6 weeks, later it can often be dispensed with in three weeks. It entirely depends on the weather and temperature.

If your chickens are without heat and you get a sudden drop in temperature with cold rain, it will be advisable to start up the stove again and dry off the chicks. It is at a time like this that the chicks crowd and spother, chill and catch cold.

Always tack a short piece of inch-mesh wire across the corners of the room to prevent jamming and tramping of the weakest.

Allow the chicks to remain in the incubator for 24 hours after the hatch is completed. A chick so hardened off will have a great deal more "brooder intelligence" than one removed too soon and will learn more quickly where to go for warmth and comfort.

Supply coarse sand or small chick grit and water and leave them until they show positive signs of hunger. They may then be given some dry bread crumbs, slightly moistened with skimmed milk and mixed with a liberal supply of green feed is excellent; a hard boiled egg with charcoal and sand is just what they want for the first few days. Leave fresh water and sour skim milk before them all the time.

C. N. R. WESTERN MAP

A revised edition of the map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta issued by the industrial and resources department, Canadian National railways, has just come from the press. It shows prominently all C. N. R. and G. T. P. lines, in operation, under construction and projected. Names of stations are printed in clear type and contrasting color; while general physical features of the country are given in fairly full detail and distinctly. On the reverse side of the map brief particulars of 530 towns and districts served by the system in three provinces are given. This map is issued primarily in connection with colonization work abroad, and in this mission has had a large demand, no less than 20,000 copies of the first issue having been mailed in the United States last year direct to applicants. There was also a large request for it from banks, commercial establishments and schools in all parts of Canada, and it has been commended as being one of the most useful maps of the west ever published. It also has the distinction of being an entirely western production.

OBSERVATIONS ON SUNFLOWERS

(Experimental Farm Notes)

The Dominion Experimental Farm System has during the last two years paid considerable attention to the question of utilizing sunflowers for ensilage. Experiments have been conducted at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa in northern Ontario, on all the farms and stations on the prairies, and in British Columbia. Although the results so far obtained are somewhat conflicting and by no means definite enough to allow unqualified deductions as to the value of sunflowers as an ensilage crop, yet some observations have been made which may be of interest to prospective sunflower growers.

Generally speaking sunflowers, outyield corn, according to observations made so far in such sections where on account of scanting. According to observations made so far, seeding in rows 2 1/2 to 3 feet apart will probably give satisfactory results for most sections of Canada. In the West the yield is not infrequently affected by the attack of rust. It may be possible however to lessen the damage from rust in the future by developing early maturing varieties ready to cut for ensilage before the rust, which seems to appear rather late in the season, has had time to affect the yield and quality of the crop.

Annual Financial Statement OF THE WAINWRIGHT ATHLETIC CLUB

GYMNASIUM FUND		Receipts		Expenditures	
By donations	\$415.00	To Equipment, etc.	\$44.15	To Equipment Wilson and Co.	280.00
					\$324.15
				Balance on Hand	90.85
Total	\$415.00	Total	\$415.00		

GENERAL CLUB ACCOUNT		Receipts		Expenditures	
Balance from Summer	\$31.85	Coal	\$57.03	Gasoline & Oil	17.25
Sports	480.90	Electric Light	82.76	Electric Light Supplies	30.77
Skating Gate Receipts	192.20	Printing & Prizes	60.04	Wages	295.00
Hockey Match per cent.	60.35	Rent to Town	110.53	Post. & Sundries	2.25
Carnival Receipts	36.00	Balance on Hand	178.17		
Donation—Old Sports	17.50				
Incidental Receipts	17.50	Total	\$338.80	Total	\$338.80
Total	\$338.80				

RECAPITULATION		Receipts		Expenditures	
Gymnasium Fund	\$90.85	Bank Book Balance	\$207.84	Balance on Hand	33.50
Balance	178.17	Outstanding Cheques	7.68		
General Account	178.17				
Total	\$269.02	Total	\$269.02		

Dated at Wainwright, March 29th, 1921,
Respectfully submitted,
P. McNEILL, Secretary

I hereby certify that I have examined the books and vouchers of the Wainwright Athletic Club, and find the same all true and correct, the above Financial Statement being a true account of the Clubs affairs to the best of my knowledge and belief as shown by the said books and vouchers.
Respectfully submitted,
WALTER J. HUNTINGFORD, M. A.,
March Twenty-ninth
Nineteen Twenty-one. Official Auditor.

Mr. MAN,

WE ARE READY TO FILL YOUR NEEDS FOR
HOBBERLIN CLOTHING

AND HAVE ALSO A FULL LINE OF

SHIRTS, TIES,
SHOES, SOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, etc.

ROBINSON

THE MEN'S WEAR MAN
MAIN STREET WAINWRIGHT

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the judgment and final order for sale there will be offered for sale by Stephen R. Bowerman, Auctioneer, at the Town Hall in the Town of Wainwright, Alberta, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 16th, 1921 at the hour of TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon.

The North-West Quarter of Section Twenty-eight (28) in Township Forty-five (45) in Range Seven (7) West of the Fourth Meridian in the Province of Alberta, excepting thereout all mines and minerals and subject to the reservations expressed in the original grant from the Crown and in the existing certificate of title for the said lands.

The Vendor is informed that the lands are situated three miles from Fabyan on the G. T. P. Railway where an elevator and post office.

That the soil is a chocolate loam on a clay subsoil and that the lands are rolling. That about One Hundred and Forty acres are now broken and in stubble. That there is a small shack thereon and all fences save for one side in a fair state of repair.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid.

The terms of payment are 10 per cent. Cash on day of sale and the balance within Sixty days thereafter without interest.

In other respects the standing conditions of sale of the Supreme Court of Alberta as approved by the Master will govern.

Further particulars may be had from Messrs Fieldhouse & Hunter Barristers, Wainwright, Alberta, Solicitors for the Vendor.

J. A. ROSS
Dpty. Clerk of the Court.
Approved
H. C. T.
J.

Lien Note Books at The Star office. If you use these, call in.

Join the Community League!

SAVE! INVEST! Be Patriotic!

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT

10-YEAR BONDS

(BEARER BONDS OF \$100.00 PAR VALUE)

Bearing 6 1/2 p.c. Interest
PAYABLE HALF-YEARLY

SAVE—

Not only in providing for your family needs right along but by putting aside a sum of 10 or more monthly against the proverbial "rainy day."

IT PAYS!

INVEST—

Any investment bearing interest at nearly 7% and with such security as the Town of Wainwright must surely prove a real

GILT-EDGED PROPOSITION

PATRIOTISM—

Is shown in buying Bonds of your own Town; you are thus building up your own business and your own home. Money circulated at home helps every one; it is spent here, and adds to the value of your properties. so

PROVE YOUR PATRIOTISM

HERE'S HOW TO INVEST YOUR MONEY!

The "General Sales" plan will give you a \$100.00 Bond for the sum of \$96.00, which amount can be paid in at the Office of the Town Secretary at \$10.00 each and every month until payment is completed.

The "Special Inducement" plan will give you a \$100.00 Bond for the sum of \$96.00 paid on or before June 15th, 1921, with the Midsummer Coupon (dated June 15th, 1921) included as a bonus; thus returning to the purchaser the added value of this coupon.

TOWN OF WAINWRIGHT,
FEBRUARY 2nd, 1921.

H. Y. PAWLING,
Secretary-Treasurer

Eat and Shop

THE EMPRESS CAFE AND BAKERY

HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES
CONFECTIONERY
FRUITS IN SEASON

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLERS' ACCOMMODATION.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS RATES REASONABLE

(CORNER OF FIRST AVE. & MAIN ST.)
QUAN HALL, Proprietor

SPECIAL

For this week only on

Canned Tomatoes

Baking Powder

Corn Flakes

Rolled Oats

Montgomery's Cash Store

THE HOUSE OF SERVICE

PHONE 18

PHONE 18



Cuticura Soap Shampoos Best For Children

If you wish them to have thick, healthy hair through life shampoo regularly with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Before shampooing, wash scalp of dandruff and itching with Cuticura Ointment. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

Sole U.S. Distributors, The Cuticura Company, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Sole Canadian Distributors, The Cuticura Company, Montreal, P.Q., Canada. Cuticura Soap and Ointment without cost.

Women's Corner

A FEW RAMBLING REMARKS
BY A FRAILTY WOMAN

The other day I read of a very sad fatality. Four young children were burned to death when left alone while their parents had gone out for the evening to some place of amusement. They had locked the door and unwittingly, no doubt, had left their own flesh and blood inside to perish.

Was that evening's pleasure worth the risk the parents took in exposing those tender little ones to the dangers which are ever present to unprotected children? Is any pleasure gained by neglecting duty ever, worth the risks of the consequences which may ensue from such neglect? To my mind no words of censure can be too strong for people who will for the sake of a few hours' entertainment, leave their children alone and unguarded in bed. Most people, if they wish to take the trouble, have some friend who will be willing to relieve them for an evening; sometimes there are women who are glad to perform such a service for a very small sum, and if there are no such helpers available then the parents should stay at home or make some arrangement to take it in turns to go out. Marriage and the care of children has its pleasures as well as its pains—maybe the fact that children are a responsibility and tie is one of the pains, but it is more than offset by the pleasure which the love of them brings and the parents who are not willing to take their responsibilities in this regard seriously and cheerfully are not worthy the name.

Can you imagine the horror of that father and mother on their return to find the dead bodies of their innocent children? It was indeed a dreadful retribution and methinks if they possessed any hearts or consciences at all, their punishment must indeed have been a bitter one in the anguish and remorse of minds which must have been theirs.

Of what kind of people and influences is your world composed? Have you ever noticed that each one of us, no matter how humble, lives in a world of our own? We are ruled and guided to a great extent by the principles and opinions of the men and women who make our environment. What they think is right becomes right

to us. How important then that we should endeavor to surround ourselves with the right kind of people, the right kind of ideas and ideals! For instance, we stand amazed at the daring of the crook, or society's outlaw, forgetting that the crook and the outlaw live in their own little world applauded and admired by their own circle, to whom the atrocious deeds which we from a law-abiding standpoint consider so disgraceful, may be considered smart and meritorious facts, and it is for the applause of his world that the criminal and the sharper works, amazing often the great world by his audacity. It is from the knowledge that he will receive the plaudits of his near associates that he obtains the strength to defy law and order.

I receive a good many letters and some inquiries from our readers these days in all of which I am exceedingly interested. Those which require an answer by mail I am writing to personally, others will be replied to through these columns. This page is edited by a woman for the benefit of the women who are interested in it.

"Prairie Woman" is prepared to answer any inquiries regarding domestic matters and when requested to give advice on problems of human interest. If you have any difficulty do not be afraid to write "Prairie Woman," 903 McCallum-Hill Bldg. Your letter will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen, you get your money back.

TWO FRENCH WAYS OF COOKING EGGS

French Fried Eggs

A quantity of fat is required for the proper cooking of French fried eggs, but this fat may be strained and used over and over again. Heat the fat to boiling point using for the purpose a deep pan or kettle and when it gives forth a bluish haze it is ready for the eggs. These must be broken one at a time in separate saucers and glided gently into the fast boiling fat. Immediately they will transform themselves into snow white delicate puff balls and will float on the hot fat like crullers, requiring no turning, and ready in a few minutes for the skimmer. When removed from the fat they must be drained for a moment only, then served at once on a hot plate circled with a wreath of cross or parsley.

French Poached Eggs

This method is rather troublesome, but the results are fine. The Frenchman we saw poaching the eggs cooked one egg at a time and when it was finished it resembled a soft boiled egg from which all the shell had been removed, leaving the egg whole but not hard. The water was first brought to the boiling point, then a teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar were added. When the water began to boil madly an egg was broken into the most tempestuous spot where the agitation produced the smooth oval shape, while the acid in the water hardened the albumen just enough to preserve the egg whole. Fine sauces were served with these eggs.

Municipal, School District, and Telephone Companies
SEALS, RUBBER STAMPS,
MARKING DEVICES
O.K. Rubber Stamp Works, Ltd.
1856 Cornwall St., Regina

Send for
Book of
Recipes
FREE!



In 2, 5, 10,
and 20-lb. tins

Hungry, ravenous children eat all the doughnuts they want—in homes where Mother uses Crown Brand Syrup when making them. It is a healthful, wholesome, highly nutritious food, recommended by the highest authorities on diet. Fine as a spread, as a table syrup, for all baked dishes, icings and candies.

THE CANADA STARCH CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

Crown Brand Syrup
"The Great Sweetener"

Pithy Paragraphs For Busy People

THE WEEK'S NEWS IN TERSE TERMS

Happy Toll Through Explosion of Lamp

The explosion of a gasoline lamp in the kitchen of a house at 1000 St. James St. W. which destroyed the home of Mrs. J. M. Shepard at Lonsdale Butte, and a barn belonging to Roy Hewson on the other side of the road. A Maxwell car which was in the barn was also totally destroyed. It was but a few minutes after the explosion that the house was in the grip of roaring flames which leaped high in the air and across the road, where they rested upon the Hewson barn, raising it to the ground in a very short space. Mr. Shepard, owner of the house in which the explosion occurred, is at present on a visit to Chicago. The total loss which resulted has been estimated at not less than \$5,000, of which only about \$1,500 is covered by insurance.

Proceeds of Liquor Sales

It is reported that many of the larger cities and towns of British Columbia will be in the hands of the liquor traffic which can receive their share of liquor profits, unless they are given immediate financial relief. The municipal delegation urged that a tax of five cents a day on all workers in the city be levied for the purpose of raising \$13 a year on others and \$12 a year on all corporations be levied to pay for cost of school and hospitals.

Warns Paper Profiters

A warning to the pulp and paper companies of the province and other provinces was recently issued in the legislature by David Whiteside (New Westminster) in the course of a stirring address on the budget. Pointing out the heavy appropriation required for the upkeep of the Government printing office for the ensuing year, Mr. Whiteside said that printing paper would cost \$32,000 and stationery more than \$40,000.

Morganatic Wife Gives Birth to Daughter

Madame Mano, the morganatic wife of King Alexander, gave birth to a daughter on March 25. Madame Mano is the daughter of a former aide-de-camp of King Constantine. The marriage between her and Alexander is reported to have taken place before he was in direct line to the throne and while his chances for succeeding his father seemed very remote.

Money in Bank Fifty Years

In the records of the Canadian Bank of Commerce it is set down that a James Swift, a farmer near Hamilton in the year 1870 drove to the branch of the bank at Hamilton and deposited \$55. On his way home he never told and Mr. Swift was killed five years later the bank, not having heard a word about the deposited money, commenced to advertise for the relatives of the deceased farmer, but until the present time no one has come forward to claim the money which at compound interest for the past fifty years now amounts to a good sum.

Kissing Causes Sleeping Sickness

Dr. Willoughby, in a lecture at Eastbourne, states that kissing is responsible for the spread of sleeping sickness. "Carboreol fever, or sleeping sickness is due to a germ found at the back of the nose," said Dr. Willoughby, "it induces a kind of stupor and is conveyed to other people by kissing."

Sanctuary For Antelope in Alberta

With Western Canada's antelope herds reduced to between 800 and 2,000, the government has created a natural reserve extending over 5,000 acres near Mokiakam, Alberta, with a view to saving this animal from extinction. There are approximately one hundred antelope within the park bounds at the present, according to a return brought down in the House recently.

Guarded by Church

The body of Cardinal Gibbons, dressed in the robes of office, was laid in the upper room of Archbishop's residence of North Church Street, which has been occupied by him for so many years, Christian brothers relieved members of the Cardinal's household as watchers by the bedside and only dignitaries of the church and the Cardinal's grand niece and grand nephew were allowed in the death chamber. All others of the multitude who called at the residence were permitted to leave their cards, but were told the Cardinal's body could not be viewed until it was placed in the cathedral.

Fees Totalled \$18,000

Directors who compose the board of management of the Canadian National Railways, were paid \$18,000 in fees, plus travelling expenses to and from their homes during 1920, according to a return tabled in the House some days ago.

Use of Swords Forbidden

Chief S. J. Dickson of Toronto, intends to literally enforce the criminal code with regard to having or using offensive weapons without a license. The agitation which led up to the code was a scene in one of the local theatres where a revolver was used on the stage. The chief has sent a circular to all the theatre managers the amendment to the code, it is understood was put through primarily to guard against youths obtaining wild ideas from seeing a revolver or knife flashed on the stage and under the amendment the theatres have fallen.

Want Grain Commission Probed

At the Medicine Hat U.F.A. convention recently opposition was made to the appointment of W. D. Staples on the proposed commission to investigate the grain trade and demand was also made for investigation into the Grain Commission. H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, made a speech opposing the members of the U.F.A. and last Party for election purposes. He said he would rather that the United Farmers of Alberta endorse a Labor candidate straight than to have a joint candidate.

Poisoned Husband

Mrs. Daniel Hastings has been released for a week on a charge of murdering her husband, Daniel Hastings, a farmer of Dublin, near Stratford, Ont. Mrs. Hastings made a statement that she had given her husband strychnine tablets because "she feared him."

Travelling Scholarship

Miss Isabel Jones, instructor in history at the University of Saskatchewan, has been awarded the travelling scholarship established by the Federation of University Women, according to announcement today made by an official of the local University Women's Club.

Calgary Man Acquitted

John Reynolds of Calgary was acquitted by the jury of the United States Supreme Court recently after five minutes' deliberation. He was charged in connection with the prosecution of the brokerage house as Blue-Ray and Co. Reynolds and Joseph Thayer, Ohio, were the defendants. They were indicted on seven counts charged that they had conspired to defraud the public in connection with the sale of stock in the Henderson's Farm Oil Company of Kentucky, and with having used the mails with intention to defraud.

Palace Becomes Garage

The private palace of former Archduke Franz Selyator is to be converted into a garage with a capacity of 1,000 cars. The purchase price was \$700,000, crown or about \$110,000.

No Free Passage Given Immigrants

Colonel L. S. Amery, colonial under-secretary, when questioned recently in the House of Commons regarding free passages to the Dominion, stated that no free passages were granted without the approval of the representatives of the Dominions. The Government was aware, he admitted, that unemployment existed on a considerable scale in the Dominions and as a result of the attitude of the Dominion representatives, large classes of industrial workers had been refused passage. Some industrial workers had given in the Dominions at their own expense and found themselves in difficulties, but the machinery set up by the Government had done its part in discouraging the workers from going hence to the equally congested centres overseas, Colonel Amery said. Asked concerning the rights to maintenance of deserted wives of colonial soldiers, Colonel Amery replied that further legislation on the matter awaited passage of reciprocal legislation by the Dominions.

Ex-President Wilson Ill

Former President Wilson is said to be recovering satisfactorily from an attack of indigestion which overcame him two weeks ago. Mr. Wilson has been subject to nervous indigestion for a number of years and the last attack, although without warning, was not wholly unexpected, it was said.

Strong Box Equipped With Buzzer Alarm

A Berlin inventor has just placed on the market a portable steel box which is equipped with an alarm which will set before the lid is closed. When the box is lifted or moved over so slightly the alarm sounds and can be stopped only by unlocking the box and adjusting the mechanism which controls the buzzer. Hotel guests are buying the strong box and placing it against their doors at night or setting it on luggage which they wish to protect. The boxes are produced in various sizes and with alarms varying in strength from an ordinary buzzer to a fire alarm gong.

"Martha"

THE HOME OF HER ADOPTION
BY E. L.
(All Rights Reserved)

Synopsis

Martha, an exceedingly intelligent and beautiful girl, was adopted by a family in the city of Canada from England. She was a very young girl, and there is an account in the novel and story of much distinction in England. She was a very young girl, and there is an account in the novel and story of much distinction in England. She was a very young girl, and there is an account in the novel and story of much distinction in England.

The day came at last when Gloria was "placed." Even Miss Mitchell felt abashed as she noted the little pale face and the appealing

Burglars Get \$5,000

The office of the McNeil Shingle Company was entered during the night last week by burglars and \$5,000 in cash and jewelry taken from the safe.

Should Be in Jail

Colonel Thompson of the Peapack Company in Ottawa told the Parliamentary Committee on reconstruction that he was an Ontario farmer, acting as "guardian" who was receiving a pension of \$30 a month for an orphan. It afterward developed that this farmer had hired the boy to a neighbor for \$60 a month. "Did you put that farmer in jail?" asked E. W. Newell (North Oxford). "I tried to," retorted Col. Thompson.

Sixty-two Babies Born in February

Births, marriages and deaths in Regina were all down last month when compared with the figures for 1920. The figures, however, show a healthy natural increase in population for February of this year, the births being sixty-two as compared with thirty-two last month. The number of marriages was thirty-seven. The figures for the corresponding month of last year are births, 116; marriages 53; deaths 111. The large number of deaths is accounted for by the fact that the influenza epidemic was raging at that time.

To Consider Relations With Soviet

Early consideration is to be given to relations between the United States and Soviet Russia, it was indicated a few days ago at the State Department. Formal announcement of any change in the relations between the two countries or in any of the rulings by the Wilson administration may not be made for some time, but it was made clear that already certain modifications of those rulings either are under consideration or have been made.

Many Go to Fort Norman Oil Fields

Mounted Police patrols returning from their annual mail-trips into the Fort MacPherson and MacKenzie River districts, declared that an immense camp is being formed in the Fort Norman oil fields, with hundreds already en route and others awaiting the opening of spring traffic. The Fort Norman field is 300 miles long and 200 miles wide along the Mackenzie river, the oil bearing area embracing 600,000 square miles. One well sunk by the Imperial Oil Company gushed 1,000 barrels an hour at 800 feet, according to Canadian information, and arrangements are being made to pipe the oil to the nearest navigable stream. The Canadian Government has two airships for communication with the oil fields.

Make Vancouver Island Separate Province

The city council at Victoria are to take action on a resolution to be moved by acting Mayor Todd that Vancouver Island should be created a separate province. The motion is a sequel to the resolution on the order paper to Ottawa with regard to the establishment of a province in Northern British Columbia. The motion embodies a sentiment which has been voiced before. The colony of Vancouver Island enjoyed a separate government under a Legislative Assembly from 1855 to 1863, when it united with British Columbia five years before the united colonies confederation.

Legalize Marriage

The government at Athens will ask the National Assembly to legalize the marriage of the late King Alexander and Madame Aspasia Manos, who has given birth to a daughter, in order to establish the right of the child to inherit the late king's fortune, it is announced.

Mark Well! Your safeguard is the name "SALADA"

This is the genuine 'tea of all teas'. If you do not use Salada, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

Averted for Million Dollars Theft

Post office inspectors went to Chicago to bring back Wanda Urbietta, who is wanted in connection with the mail robbery on February 17, when more than a million dollars in cash and negotiable papers were stolen in a hold-up of three mail clerks at the Central Post Office here.

Explosion Kills Theatre-Goes

A bomb explosion took place in the Diana Theatre at Milan, Italy, last week, 20 persons being killed according to a despatch to the Times from that city. Many were injured at least 20 of whom are not expected to survive. Police believe that the outrage was the work of anarchists as a protest against Malatesta's imprisonment.

ing misery in the depths of her already large eyes. Not that Gloria repined audibly. She was only nine but she had already learned the utter futility of attempting to grapple with the "powers that be." There was something pitiful in her mute acceptance of the new arrangement which was to separate her from her beloved Maria.

After supper the evening previous to Gloria's departure which was to take place on an early morning train, Martha sat beside her with her arm wound affectionately round her neck. Martha was not demonstrative as a general rule, but now her whole heart was in her eyes and she felt she could not do enough to let Gloria see how much she loved her.

"You won't forget me will you Martha?"

"No Gloria darling, I couldn't forget you. I am going to work hard, hard at my drawing and make money so that we two may have a little cottage—a little white cottage in the country somewhere, when we grow up. I'm going to take care of you and love you always, that will be something to work for. This Miss Stewart is very clever and she is going to teach me and, oh Gloria, I have made up my mind to learn everything possible, because the more we know the better position we are in to fight our battle with the world and from what I have seen so far, Gloria, it is quite a hard battle."

(To be continued)



THE prudent housewife, well versed in the art of making beautiful things inexpensively, always looks to Prue Cottons for a fabric of universal usefulness.

The daintiest of undergarments, the snowiest of sheets, the house dress which is both serviceable and charming, these can be better made of a Prue cotton than any other material.

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CURRENT COMMENT

ON MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST TO DWELLERS
IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES OF CANADAA SERIES OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH VARIOUS
WESTERN QUESTIONS

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

The exchange question which has been militating against Canada has in the last month or so shown some improvement with a better general trend.

This improvement is apparently caused by the increase of Canadian exports as afforded by the official summary of Canadian trade for the month of December last. The figures show that the imports into Canada of goods for consumption during December last year were valued at eighty-five millions, eight hundred and eighty-two thousand, one hundred and fifty-three dollars, as compared with ninety-four million, five hundred and fifty-three thousand, four hundred and thirty-two dollars for December of the previous year, while the value of Canadian products exported in December 1920, was one hundred and forty-nine million, two hundred and eighty-four thousand, three hundred and twenty-five dollars as compared with one hundred and thirty-three millions, five hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred and five dollars, December 1919.

These figures mean that the trade position of Canada was better in December, 1920, than in December, 1919, by twenty-four millions, four hundred and thirteen thousand, seven hundred and ninety-nine dollars.

The merchandising account is therefore in our favor and a person would naturally conclude that the exchange question should be adjusted forthwith. It must be remembered, however, that before a true balance of trade is struck the interest on our debt abroad and some other "invisible items" offset a favorable merchant balance, such obligations averaging about twenty-five millions a month. The chief gain in exports have been in grain and paper and a decrease has been shown to some extent in certain classes of manufactured products due no doubt to the somewhat difficult position which has obtained in Canadian industrial and economic circles during the last few months.

Intimate Little Tales

SOME EXPERIENCES OF HUMAN INTEREST UNDER-
GONE IN EVERY-DAY LIFE BY EVERY-DAY PEOPLE

A Dream Elizabeth Had

It had been a hard day for Elizabeth. The children seemed to get on her nerves as never before. She had seemed to be shrieking at them more or less the livelong day and they had at last departed for bed amid howls of protestation and tears, which had ended in Billy sobbing himself to sleep after receiving a few smart slaps with the strap and as she had turned the light out in the bedroom she caught glimpses of two very sorrowful faces half buried in the pillows of their respective cots. Then the baby had been unusually cross and she had had a twenty minutes tussle with him before, quite exhausted he had deigned to go to sleep.

Supper was all laid on the table; the kettle was singing on the stove. Elizabeth sat down in the arm-chair and closed her eyes. How dragging and tiring it all was. "Suring was coming" too! It did not conjure up to her visions of herself in new garments, seemed no end to the housework. No, she was thinking wearily and the children, yes, she loved whether her old suit which had them, but at times she longed to

seen service for four years, was worth the two dollars charged for sponging and pressing, and which with her old sailor hat refurbished a little with a coat of hat black and a new pair of shoes, would have to serve for her spring outfit.

Then she began feverishly to count out what would be necessary for the children, and having concluded that between thirty and forty dollars would have to be spent she tried to stop stretching in her mind the unstretchable dollar. But her mind would go whirling and whirling around the subject up matter how she tried to stop it. What a day it had been. She harked back then to the happy carefree days she had spent before her marriage, when her body had not known this terrible ache; when she could be alone and quiet to her heart's content; when she loved to read and had plenty of time for it. Now there was no end to the housework.

Elizabeth sighed. Poor old Jim, he would give her the earth

go away and not to see them for a whole week. Yes, she thought feverishly how blissful it would be to have a week of absolute rest and quiet.

Elizabeth looked up startled. Billy stood in the doorway leading from the stairs. He was such a dear, chubby little chap. Every one congratulated her on his good health. Elizabeth knew that it was mostly due to plain, regular food, and plenty of sleep, but many of her friends who adopted aliphath methods with their children seemed to think it was some special dispensation of Providence which gave the Allans such "good luck" as they termed it, with their children's health. But Billy looked very pale and a stricture seemed to seize Elizabeth's heart as he walked slowly towards her, his eyes unusually large and solemn, and his fair hair gleaming in the electric light. He crept up beside her and put his two arms around her neck. Elizabeth tried to speak, but the words would not come. She wanted to tell him to hurry back to bed, that he must not get up after she had put him there, but her lips were powerless and would not frame the words.

"Mumma," he said, so gently and quietly for four years old. "I've been thinking; you know you told me 'bout the happy land one day where little children like me play and have all sorts of nice things. I think I would like to go. Your poor head gets so tired when I play down here and I am so naughty, but I do love you Mumma, and if I go 'way to the happy land I won't forget you, and I'll think of all the nice cuddles you gave me and how sweet you were when you smiled at me and when you were not tired. I spects Mumma I'll get lonely up there and want to come back but you'll be able to have a rest when there are not so many of us."

Then the little figure faded away and Elizabeth dragged, it seemed leaden feet upstairs to look in Billy's cot, but Billy had gone, and Mary was sitting looking with frightened eyes crying "I want my little bruvver."

"Oh-o-o-o" cried Elizabeth and she sat up in the chair with a start. The kettle was still boiling and her husband was bending over her, smiling but with anxiety in his gaze.

"Why little woman whatever is wrong!" he exclaimed.

"Oh Billy, Billy!" she said, and sped upstairs, Jim following her two steps at a time.

"Well, what's the matter with Billy?" demanded he, as he gazed down at a very substantial and rosy small edition of himself, who was sleeping the sleep of the just, apparently quite forgetful and oblivious to the cares of the exhaustive day through which he had passed.

"Oh dear," said Elizabeth happily, "I had such a horrid dream and I thought I had lost Billy. I'll never grumble again about the work of the children, never again."

"Poor old girl," you have had a pretty trying time and you need a rest," said Jim, as he put his arm protectively around her going down the stairs.

Elizabeth sighed. Poor old Jim, he would give her the earth

Special Life Insurance
For Returned Soldiers

Several months have elapsed since reference was made in these columns to the Canadian Government's scheme of life insurance for returned soldiers. The scheme, however, is so advantageous that we are going to direct attention to it again and urge all men and women who are eligible not to neglect the opportunity offered them of securing sound and safe life insurance at such low rates as are charged. The regular life insurance companies all endorse the benefits of the government insurance plan and every good and reputable agent of a life insurance company will persuade any returned man to take advantage of it and obtain a policy, whether that returned man be impaired in health or not. The rates, as stated before, are very low, and they are payable monthly, which makes the carrying of a fair-sized

if he had it, that was one consolation. He did not take it for granted that he should slave and pinch, but fate seemed to have taken their destiny out of their hands, and she supposed they would go struggling along, poor farmers until the end of time.

Elizabeth went about her tea-making and tried to be more cheerful. Indeed she was more cheerful because her dream brought to her the possibility of losing one of the children who were so sweet and wholesome and loving, caused her to realize that there were worse things than being poor and hard worked, very much worse. In fact she felt they were but pinpricks compared to the greater sorrow which might have been hers and which others had to undergo. Engaged with her own thoughts as she sat down to the tea-table which she always arranged as neatly as possible, feeling it was a mistake to slump in these small particulars even if one did live on a lonely farm, she did not notice that there was an unwonted light in her husband's eyes, and that he seemed to be bubbling over with some news which he could hardly keep to himself much longer.

"How would you like to go and visit your folks for a month?" Elizabeth looked up startled. "Oh Jim dear, what's the use of talking. It would cost two hundred dollars for the fare alone, and then—she did not add the rest, but her eyes filled with tears, and Jim quite understood. She did not want to appear before her folks and the people who had known her as a light-hearted, well dressed girl, in her old clothes, and Jim knew as well as she did that it would take a good deal to replenish her wardrobe.

"I have some good news for you," Jim said slowly, "they have struck oil in that old field close to Billings lane and I have sold it today for a hundred thousand dollars."

"Oh Jim," gasped Elizabeth, "how wonderful." Then the little tired woman collapsed and sobbed as though her heart would break.

And the sky was serene and quiet over the rickety old house which contained so much of human joy; and the moonbeams alighted graciously in at the window on the faces of the sleeping babes, and the spirit which broods over the souls of tired motherhood rejoiced with the two struggling mortals who rejoiced.

policy a far easier financial consideration than having to meet a full year's or half year's premium at a time.

From what the department which is handling the Returned Soldiers' Insurance have made public, it appears to us that the response in applications from returned men has not been equal in quantity to what the scheme deserves and should have obtained. Up to about the middle of January, this year, 1,800 policies had been applied for, the total amount of insurance being \$6,000,000. The average size policy, as will be seen, works out at around \$3300.

Now 1,800 policies for a total of \$6,000,000 is quite a small amount considering the thousands of eligible returned men there are in this Dominion, who should be anxious to enter into a contract of family protection insurance with the government. The question of health as regards insurability does not enter into the application as it does in applications for policies made to the insurance companies. The halt, the maimed, the blind, the physical wrecks are all accepted by the government as well as those without any impairment. The eligible man (of woman) of 30 years of age is charged only \$1.44 per month for \$1,000 whole life insurance, or \$1.96 per month for a 20 payment life policy of the same amount. The largest amount of policy which will be issued, \$5,000, will therefore cost the man of 30 only \$7.20 per month, whole life plan, or \$9.80 per month for the 20 payment life plan. At age 40 the corresponding premium rates for the \$5,000 policy are \$10.20 per month, whole life, and \$12.90 per month for 20 payment life. Policies are issued for \$500, \$1,000, \$2,000, etc., up to this maximum amount of \$5,000.

The government will close the scheme as regards receiving applications for this insurance on break. "I don't deserve it," she cried, "I don't, I have been so bitter, so repining, and so ungrateful. First I had the dream to show me the value of my children, and now this."

"You do deserve it," maintained Jim, and you are going to have a good rest. We'll get somebody to take the children right off your hands for a month or so, and you can go off alone to visit your mother."

"I don't want to go alone now," said Elizabeth, "I never want to leave any of you."

"Well then, we'll all go to see your mother. She'll be glad to have us, and we'll get someone to take care of the youngsters there."

Allies Get Designs

The allied investigators are in possession of designs showing exactly how the apparent miracle was accomplished. The long barrel of the naval gun of 12 or 14-inch calibre was made doubly strong by the introduction of a sheath which reduced the calibre to about nine inches. The breach was similarly reinforced by a massive steel jacket. This enabled a double charge to be used, which, combined with modifica-

The Personal Side

PROMINENT WESTERN CHARACTERS—SOME INTER-
ESTING ANECDOTES OF PEOPLE
WE ALL KNOW

When the buffalo disappeared in the large herds upon the plains about 1878, a number of Metis hunters in the Red River country refused to believe in the story of their extinction and spent a year or two wandering over the plains in search of the vanished herds.

Only a few years before the prairies had been black with them, their tracks were everywhere; it seemed an impossibility that they could be gone for all time. So instead of returning to the Red River, some of these hunters established a settlement at Wood Mountain and Willow Bunch in the southwest portion of the province of Saskatchewan where they have remained until this day. Not very long ago the writer was talking to one of them, Louis, a splendid, handsome half breed, not yet in old age, who was discussing the buffalo and the modern conditions.

He said: "When I first came west the country was black with them from the Wood Mountain to the Milk River. Then they went and the cattle outfits came in. We could always get a job riding for them and things weren't so bad. Antelope ran among the buttes and there were ducks in every slough. Now the farmer has come in with his ploughs; the antelope has gone and pretty soon there will be no gophers and we will have to buy all our meat in a butcher's shop."

September 1st, 1922. There are, therefore, eighteen months left for taking out a policy. We urge returned men and women who are eligible for this government insurance to apply for it immediately. Delay will not get them anywhere, and just the very thing they desire to provide some financial assistance to the family for may happen at any time.

Major C. B. Topp, D.S.O., M.C., was in January appointed Director of the Returned Soldiers Insurance Department at Ottawa.

His plans at present include the opening of offices in various centres throughout the Dominion, at which full information and forms of application may be obtained. If there is no source of information in your district, write to the Director, Returned Soldiers' Insurance, Ottawa, and you will be supplied with explanations and forms without delay.—Toronto Saturday Night.

German "Big Bertha"
Proven to be a Myth

The mystery of "Big Bertha," the German super-cannon which shelled Paris at long range during the summer of 1918, has been solved by allied investigations. Newspapers announced that a great deal of money and time had been fruitlessly spent in search for the "Big Berthas," and insisted that Germany be called on to deliver them immediately or give adequate reason for their disappearance. Indeed, the French press has kept the subject alive ever since the armistice, and has repeatedly asked what has become of the monster guns, and why they were never handed over to the allies.

The answer is incredibly simple. To speak with absolute exactitude, there never was such a thing as a super-cannon at all—an individual new creation the "Big Berthas" never existed. Paris was shelled by ordinary naval guns, whose range had been doubled by the addition of certain devices. Scores of these were handed over to the allies, scores of others were broken up.

Even Missed City

The reinforced German guns were not accurate at all, but to hit the great city of Paris they did not need to be.

"In point of fact," he added "they actually missed Paris itself on eight or ten occasions."

He said that Germans had informed him that there were never more than four guns in action at the same time, and that a larger number were not constructed because reports from Paris described the population as little impressed after the excitement of the first days. He declared further, that all the stories of cannon being manufactured by Krupp are mythical—though that did not necessarily mean that Germany was not manufacturing guns in other factories farther east.

Under the allied control, the officers had full access to every part of the Essen works, and several of them had been living in the city for a number of months and had conducted investigations with such care that, he said, no dereliction of the treaty by the Krupp was possible.

JOE MARTIN —

IT TAKES JOE A LONG TIME TO SAY YES



SPRING IS HERE!

Time to
Clean-up
Paint-up

full line of
VARNISHES,
KALSOMINE,
PAINTS & BRUSHES

S. R. Bowerman
THE HARDWARE MAN

LOCAL NOTES

Advertising is the heartbeat of business. Stop a man's heart and he dies; stop advertising and your business dies. Be alive—advertise!

BORN—To Mr and Mrs Jimmie Wilcox on the 4th inst. at North Battleford, a son.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. B. N. Fraser was on the sick list last week.

Dr and Mrs H. H. Lockwood were city visitors last week.

We are glad to know that Dr. H. C. Wallace who has been on the sick list with a violent cold is progressing nicely.

Mr Ed Turner, left last week to join the chautauqua circuit.

Harry Mabey is showing some of the finest cattle we have seen at the Edmonton stock show. He shipped a couple of carloads up.

Mrs E. L. Fuller, will receive on Friday afternoon, April 13th, from four to six o'clock.

Our suit prices are interesting; see page 5—Zinkan's.

The Bishop of Saskatoon during his short visit to Wainwright was the guest of Mr and Mrs A. E. Mills.

The four-day blizzard left us with just about eighteen inches of snow, but the most of it has disappeared by now.

Every lover of clean sport is invited to join the Athletic club. Pay your 25c and get a copy of the bylaws at the Zinkan store.

Ladies, the fine weather is coming. Be prepared; get your calling cards printed now at The Star office.

Mrs W. R. Gano entertained a few of her friends to tea on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs Pawling entertained the Bishop of Saskatoon to dinner on Saturday night, having as her guests the Vicar and Mr and Mrs Mills.

Mrs J. H. Dawson and Miss Nellie Dewar arrived home on Friday last from Vancouver B. C.

Mr and Mrs W. Brown arrived home on Saturday after spending a few weeks holiday in the city.

J. W. Stuart, was a business tripper to the city, at the end of the week.

Miss McLean is now busy at her new task in the Fieldhouse and Hunter law offices.

We are glad to state that Mr N. S. Kenny who has had a spell of sickness is now much better.

It seems a funny thing to us that despite the dog-tax bylaw, our town is full of mongrels without the necessary tag! This should be looked into.

Dr A. M. McGregor has removed from Irma to Edgerton where he is opening up a practice.

FRASER'S STORE NEWS

The Store of Quality.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13th, 1921.

Deal Here and Save Money

This week it is Butterick Patterns. We have secured the exclusive agency for the district, for the well known Butterick Patterns, and in order to be in a better position to serve you we have put in a large stock; equal to many of the larger city stores. This year the Butterick People have improved their patterns by adding what is called "The Deltor" system; read what they say with reference to it:

Save 50c. to \$5.00

On the next dress you make by using "THE DELTOR"

The DELTOR is a new patented invention just brought out with BUTTERICK PATTERNS and Butterick alone. Among many other advantages, it gives a "layout" prepared by trained experts for placing the pieces of the pattern into the size you buy on any width of material you buy and thereby saves for you one-eighth of a yard of material, more often one-quarter and sometimes more.

Heretofore a pattern has been able to give only the amount of material which the average woman could use in laying out the pattern. It has not been possible to give the smallest amount on which experts could lay out the pattern because it is not safe to give the least possible quantity without giving the experts' lay-out, which permits this east possible quantity.

Now the Butterick pattern with "THE DELTOR" gives the smallest amount which the best trained experts can use and THE DELTOR in the Butterick pattern shows the lay-out by which this is accomplished. This means that the Butterick pattern will always save all that it cost, and usually many times more than it cost.

Note

The Management of this paper claims that Advertisements herein are widely read. To test this out, and knowing that every woman can use a pattern, we are making the following offer:

Use This Coupon

Good for one-half of the purchase price of Any Pattern in our Store, when presented, signed, during the month of April.

NAME

P. O. ADDRESS

FRASER & Co.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

WAINWRIGHT

NOW Is The Time To Build

Lumber Prices are on Rock Bottom now and can't very well go any other way but up! Don't miss the opportunity to buy at the bottom—the opportunity is yours now to offset some of the loss you made on your grain.

Our Stock is complete in all kinds of BUILDING MATERIALS, FENCE POSTS, PLASTER, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER BOARD, ETC., ETC., and our experience and plan books are yours for the asking.

REMEMBER THAT WE STAND SQUARELY BEHIND EVERY DEAL WE MAKE AND GUARANTEE YOU ABSOLUTE ULTIMATE SATISFACTION.

Headquarters for the Best Coal at the Least Money.

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER CO. LTD.

THE YARD WITH A CONSCIENCE
H. A. CLUTE LOCAL MANAGER
Phone 10 3 rd. Avenue

Mrs J. Springer, has returned from a visit to her sister at Irma.

The members of the G. W. V. A. are asked to note that the hour of meeting has been changed to eight o'clock.

The new secretary of the G. W. V. A. is Comrade W. T. Suckling. This is the man to go to with your queries.

The new teacher for the Park Road school, Miss Davidson, arrived in town from Edmonton on Sunday.

The new telephone exchange is taking on a new interior aspect these days. The "gang" arrived from Edmonton last week end, and are busy getting the boards and wires fixed for the "hello" business.

Sunday last saw the return to town of Mr Davey who has spent the winter with his family at the coast. George purposes putting in the season here, anyway.

J. G. Clark of Clark Manor shipped a car of pure-bred cattle to the stock show in the city.

The results of the pie and candy sale on Saturday last were very gratifying to the L. A. of the Methodist church.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

FOR SALE—Clydeedale Stallion Baron Fullerton (imp.) First Class Certificate sire and dam; Also 16-shoe Drill, cheap—apply to J. T. Alexander, 32-43-6wst, Wainwright P. O. 27-4p

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

FOR SALE—Hatching Eggs; Barred Plymouth Rock, three pens; best I ever owned. Eggs 15 for \$3.00; 50 for \$9.00; 100 for \$17.50; or 200 for \$30.00; Infertile eggs replaced free once—H. A. Clute, Wainwright



WHEN you have decided to put in more crop than ever before & you are held up by a late wet Spring

O. J. ELDER

FORD DEALER

WAINWRIGHT

LUMBER IS CHEAP

We have a large stock of
**Short Siding,
Flooring,
Ceiling**

which is absolutely No. 1 material and we are selling it very cheap to make room for our Summer Stock.

We are headquarters for—
STRAIGHT SOUND FENCE POSTS
Now is the time to put in your summer Coal and Wood—Try Black Diamond (summer size) or a load of Dry Wood.

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